The People's Advocate.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. Price, Five Cents.

VOL. V. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881. NO. 45.

STRIKE NOW.

There's nothing more thou canst command,
The past has gone before thy hand,
With many a broken vow,
The coming moment is not thine;
Life stands between, a narrow line,
Strike while the iron's hot—strike now.

Now is the time to do the deed,
Now the time to uproot the weed,
Act, nor pause to ask the how;
Each passing moment chills the glow,
Good forging twins the thought and blow,
Strike while the iron's hot—strike now.

Plan as we will, strike as we may,
All power, [illegible]e, growth from day to day,
To the crushing now must bow.
Results of reason, feeling, fact,
All are surmise, the now but fact,
Strike while the iron's hot—strike now.

Greatness the now has always won,
Well sowed, that this is all the sum.
Of life, who can disavow?
Work in the now from first to last.
'Tis always with you, never past,
Strike while the iron's hot—strike now.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.—NO. 7.

WHAT THE SUN DOES.

[Copyright by G. Frederick Wright 1880.]

When the sacred writer tells us that God set the sun and moon in the heavens to give light upon the earth, it is necessary to suppose that the giving of light was the only purpose which they were to serve; for apparently the sun is the source of nearly all the physical energy there is in the world.

The winds blow because the air is unequally heated by the rays of the sun. Near the equator the air is rendered light by an excess of heat, and near the poles it is heavier by reason of the lack of heat from the sun. The prevailing winds upon both sea and land are the results of their disturbance. The force of gravity seeks to restore the equilibrium which the sun has destroyed. Air like water seeks its level.

In like manner also the waters of the ocean are disturbed by the excessive amount of heat falling upon the equatorial regions. The warmer waters are constantly flowing towards the poles, while cooler currents as constantly make their way towards the equator. Likewise the solemn, majestic currents of the great rivers as they roll through the plains, or their fury as they plunge over the water-fall, together with the ceaseless dashing of the mountain streams and the combined force of the falling drops of rain, are partial exhibitions of the power exerted by the sun—a power so silently exercised that it has almost escaped our notice. We are likely to forget that before the water falls it must first be raised to the height from which it descends. All the latent power stored in the clouds from which the rains pour down, and which afterwards displays itself in the foaming cataract, was supplied by the sun when its gentle beams raised the invisible vapor to the sky.

In this there is a parable so good that we cannot pass it by. Noise is not power. The most wonderful forces of nature do their work in silence. Likewise those influences in society which are of most significance are so quiet in their operation that they are apt to be unhonored and unobserved. Christ called himself the *light* of the world. From his example went forth influence which has ever since been transforming society. But the divine power of regeneration has not been so manifest in the earthquake and whirlwind as in the still, small voice. The divine goodness like the sinshine has done its work with comparatively little commotion.

On turning to other realms of physical power we shall be none the less surprised at the pervasiveness of the sun's influence. We throw wood upon the fire and see it blaze, we shovel coal into the furnace under the boiler and wonder at the amount of energy displayed by the engine. Coal (or carbon) is derived from wood. It was the chemical rays of the sun acting upon the leaf of the plant which originally separate the carbon from the atmosphere and prepared it to take its place in the woody fibre of the tree. As much chemical force was originally exerted by the sun's rays in the leaves of the plants forming the wood and coal as is set free when they are consumed. Thus we see that the energy of the steam engine, as well as that of the water-fall, comes from the sun.

If we consider the muscular power of animals we can trace it also to the same source. All animals feed either upon one another or upon products of the vegetable creation. It was the sunlight operating upon the leaves of the grass, the oats, and the corn which prepared for the horse the food which strengthened him to draw his burdens, or run his race. If a man feeds on mutton the strength by which he walks is but a step removed from the same source of which we are speaking. for the sheep grazed and fattened upon the pastures which the sun had clothed in green.

Thus evidence comes in from every quarter that the sun is, for the world, the great store-house of power, and without its beams stagnation and death would reign over all the earth.

In 1867, Hon. Salmon P. Chase visited portions of the South, and he published that within twenty years there would be a Negro aristocracy in this section.

How fast this prophecy is being fulfilled is substantiated by the indications everywhere now apparent among our well to-do colored farmers. Among these in Louisiana we are glad to instance Mr. Henry Dumas, of St. John's parish. The owner of a remunerative sugar plantation and a country merchant, Mr. Dumas, by fair dealing and upright conduct has so commended himself that throughout his parish he is justly popular and esteemed.—*Observer.*

The largest newspaper in the world is said to be *The Hereford Herald and General Advertiser*, for the United Kingdom. It is printed on two full sheets; covers sixteen pages of seven columns each, a total of 112 columns weekly, and is not unfrequently extended by gratuitous supplements to 126 columns.

Southern industry has raised during the last five years an average cotton crop of over five million bales. Who now despises truth so much as to declare the Negro won't work?—*Huntsville Gazette.*

VIRGINIA SCHOOLS.

Out of an enrolment of 152,135 white children, the average daily attendance was 89,640; out of an enrolment of 68,600 colored, the daily attendance was 38,764, both averaging almost the same. There 2,478 white males and 1,610 white female teachers, 531 colored males and 254 colored female teachers, employed during the last scholastic year.

In the matter of dissolving the injunction in the "Consistory case," before the Appellate Court, Tuesday morning, the decision of the Circuit Court was reaffirmed; the entire bench concurring in the opinion.—*Rep. Advocate.*

When mind and body are out of sorts, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress.

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

(This Bill has passed both Houses.)

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the seventh section of the act entitled "An act amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874, as authorizes the selection and appointment of three commissioners, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to appoint the Comptroller of the Currency a commissioner, who shall execute a bond to the United States, with good securities, in the penal sum of $20,000, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties aforesaid, and take an oath faithfully to perform his duties, which bond shall be executed in the presence of said Secretary and approved by him, and by him safely kept; and when said bond shall have been executed, and oath taken, then said commissioner shall be invested with the possession and legal title to all the property of said company for the purposes of this act and said act of June 20, 1874, and shall have all the rights, prerogatives, and privileges, and perform all the duties that were conferred and enjoined upon the three commissioners in said act of June 20, 1874; and from and after the qualification of said Comptroller as said commissioner the duties, right, and authority of said three commissioners shall forthwith cease and determine: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall in any way impede or delay any case or cases instituted in any court or against the commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act to which this act is amendatory, but every such case shall, upon suggestion of the appointment of the Comptroller aforesaid, and due entry of the change on the docket of the court in which said case may be pending, be proceeded with in the name of said Comptroller in the same manner as if such change had not been made.

SEC. 3. That said commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have the right and authority to compound and compromise debts due to and liabilities of the company.

SEC. 4. That said commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have the right and authority to sell any of the real and personal property of said company at public or private sale, as in his judgment he may deem best, for sale to pay debts and liabilities to said company, if in his judgment said property is being sacrificed by said sale, and to make to the purchasers of property sold by him deeds of conveyance for their respective purchasers.

SEC. 5. That said commissioner shall, by the 10th day of each annual session of Congress make a written report to Congress of his proceedings up to the first day of session; and for his service as commissioner aforesaid, he shall, in addition to his present salary as Comptroller, receive an annual salary of $1,000 to be paid out of the funds of said institution.

SEC. 6. That whenever said commissioner is prepared to make a dividend to the depositors he is authorized and directed through the United States Treasury to place in the various depository banks of the United States which are convenient to said depositors an amount sufficient to pay them, and the officers of said banks shall pay to the depositor or their assignees, and take receipts from them in such way and manner as shall be prescribed by said commissioner and the Secretary of the Treasury; and said evidence of payment shall be returned by said officers to the commissioner, and by him preserved: *Provided*, That where there are no depository banks of the United States, then said commissioner may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, pay the depositors in said localities in such way as he may deem best.

SEC. 7. That said commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe such form as he may think proper for the depositors to transfer their claims: *Provided*, Every such transfer shall state the amount of the claim transferred, and the amount actually received for the same.

SEC. 8. That said commissioner shall make payments to those depositors only whose pass-books have been properly verified and balanced, unless said pass-books have been lost or destroyed; then upon satisfactory proof of such loss or destruction, and the amount due them, he may pay as though they had pass-books. But all claims founded on pass books or otherwise not presented to said commissioner for examination and credit within six months from and after the passage of this act, as well as all dividens declared upon audited accounts not called for within two years from the date of their declaration, shall be barred, and their amounts shall inure to the benefit of other depositors of the company.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the solicitor of the Treasury, under the direction of said commissioner, to investigate the manner in which said company has been managed by its trustees and others having control thereof; and if, in the judgment of said solicitor, the affairs of said company have been mismanaged, or managed fraudulently and corruptly, then said solicitors, under the direction of said commissioner shall cause such civil and criminal proceedings to be itstituted in the courts against those participating in said mismanagement or fraudulent and corrupt management as he shall deem right and proper to attain the ends of justice. He shall pay fees and cost of suits out of his hands as commissioner aforesaid; and said solicitor shall attend to all the suits in the courts held in the District of Columbia in which such company in any manner a party, and he shall be the legal adviser of such commissioner in all matters in which such company is interested.

SEC. 10. That if from any cause there shall be any considerable delay in making a dividend to the depositors, then said commissioner shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, invest the funds on hand in Uniter States bonds, until such time as he may be prepared to make a dividend, as directed under the act of June 20, 1874.

Any injustice to the Negro will inevitably react upon the white. In industrial pursuits the interests of the white compels, if his conscience did not, strict justice to and fair dealing with the Negro. Their mutual dependence impose fidelity upon each. In politics, the debauched Negro voter will debauch the white. The Negro's only protection against this result is in mental and moral training. The salvation of the white is in the elevation of the Negro character. The Negro cannot go down alone. He must drag the white down to his own level. The protection of the Negro and the white alike from political degradation, is to be found alone in full development intellectually and morally of the Negro. And the speedier the elevation of the Negro character, the better for the Southern white; any conduct of the Southern white toward the Negro repressive in its effect, will inevitably react detrimentally to his own interest and character.—*Howell Cobb in the Christian Union.*

A Good Tribute.

The most prominent colored man mentioned for a cabinet position is Senator Bruce. His selection would do us deserved honor. His career in public life challenges universal admiration. During the six years of his senatorial life he has had the opportunity to make the name Negro a hiss and a by-word. A single misstep of his would have cost us years of opprobrium and reproach, but he leaves his high position with public and private record untarnished even by a breath of scandal. In the Senate he has been courteous, dignified and modest. Not venturing beyond his depths he has never caused his constituents a blush of shame. With financial schemes, railroad jobs and gold-bug lobbies on every side; his hands to are as clean to-day as Sumner's ever were. With new and trying social enviroments he has so conducted himself that he has never yet given offense, or received insult. He was born a slave, but by years of experience, travel and study he has fitted himself to discharge his duties as Senator to the perfect satisfaction of his constituents and to the lasting honor of his race.

As a Cabinet officer his requirements would be no greater, and he would fill them quite as well. Of this we are confident, and would willingly abide the work of his hands. In common with all our colored, and many of our white, brethren, not simply because he is a colored man, but we have urged and urge his appointment. We do so because he is honest, capable and available. President Hayes appointed Judge Key to conciliate his enemies, let us hope that Garfield will appoint Bruce to reward his friends.—*Rep. Advocate.*

Good for Chicago.

The Palmer House Cafe on the State street side, was the scene the 3d inst. of an exciting little episode, which has just leaked out. A colored man in the employ of one of the many railroads leading into this city, entered the place and ordered his breakfast. He was told by the white head-waiter, a recent importation, that he could not be served. Mr. Palmer was seen and told of the circumstance by the customer and that gentleman went at once to the cafe and inquired whether he had been rightly informed. The head-waiter denied the statement, the customer, struck the white flunky, who went to grass, and arose to be told that he could seek another situation. Meanwhile meals are served there in the usual fine and unprejudiced manner.—*Ex.*

OUR PREMIUMS.

Either "The Library of Universal Knowledge," or "Chamber's Encyclopædia," which are fully described elsewhere, ought certainly to be in the hands of every reader of this paper. No work ever published, except the Bible, should more properly be considered a *necessity* to any person aspiring to even ordinary intelligence, than a cyclopædia. It should be ranked even before a dictionary. Before the days of the "Literary Revolution" encyclopædias were an impossible possession, on account of great cost, to the majority of readears. Ten years ago Chambers could not be had for less than $50 00? Now you can get it for but a fraction of that amount, or without cost in money by terms given below.

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The People's Advocate.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired and unless they promply renew the paper will discontinue to their address.

Senator Hereford at the instance of a Joint resolution passed by the legislature of West Virginia has introduced a bill asking for the cession of "the vacant lands, water power, or any other property belonging to the United States in the town of Harper's Ferry" to the State of West Virginia —the proceeds from the sale of which to be applied to educational purposes as directed by the legislature.

A CORRECTION.

Owning to the blundering of a compositor in correcting the proof, a revise of which we did not see, the report of the entertainment at John Wesley, published in our last, contains a reflection on Mr. J. A. Johnson which we neither sanction nor indorse. It says: "The select reading by Mr. Jerome A. Johnson was not at all in keeping with *his* age," whereas correctly printed it should read: The select reading by Mr. Jerome A. Johnson was not at all in keeping with *the* age.

Furthermore, we never read the article until in type and it was too late to tone down some of the over sharp criticisms made.

OUR PURPOSE.

It should be understood as well first as last that the ADVOCATE is not a personal organ, that we have no ambition to be cynical on the one hand or given to fulsome praise on the other. We shall criticise, though in a friendly spirit, where we think it is needed and likely under ordinary circumstances to do good. We shall praise where it will not "unseemly puff up" or do its object harm.

Of one thing we are convinced that our people are over-sensitive in this matter of criticism. If we cannot bear criticism, we are doomed and damned. The ADVOCATE has received from time to time all sorts of its criticism, but we have as much vitality as ever.

PARENTS, READ.

I have it from good authority that publishing houses having the publication of school books make an enormous fortune off of a single set of school books. and that, too, after paying from $50,000 to $100,000 for their introduction—that is, to get teachers to recommend, and school officers to adopt them.—*N. G. Buff.*

There is no worse public abuse existing than that of the school books. Some of the New England States are trying the experiment of printing and furnishing the books, themselves, and so far it has been a great success, the books costing less than one half as much as before. There can be no question but that the cost of books is keeping many children from the public schools.—*Greencastle Banner.*

This is far more important than the number of trustees to be appointed.

HOW TO STOP IT.

There are evidently any number of young men in this town just budding into manhood who do not know how to behave decently at public gatherings. They don't seem to know their private wills must, in such cases, be subordinate to the public desire. If speaking is going on, they have no right to prevent others from hearing by loud talking, laughter, or any other boisterous demonstrations. There were some such young men at Bethel Hall Tuesday night.

A trio of such young men, the central figure of which was a young man a regular attendent at Lincoln Mission Sunday School, were very noisy during the speaking.

Later on a quarrel ensued between this same young man and another young man more frequently seen at Bethel church, and a fight in the hall, crowded as it was with ladies, seemed imminent. Now those having such entertainments in charge should rule with an iron hand; and whenever any man or set of men old or young, will not respect the proprieties of the occasion they should be turned over to the officers of the law for an introduction to Judge Snell. This will bring themto their senses more effectively and speedily than in any other way. A similar fight come off a Bethel Hall Thursday night.

APPORTIONMENT.

The first duty which the enumeration of the population enjoins is that of apportionment. A bill for that purpose has been reported in the House providing for 311 representatives. amendments subsequently for 301 307 and 319 have been offered, all but the latter number giving increased political power to the south compared with the North and general debate on the subject begun. The argument by Mr. Cox that representation must be based on population and that the 14th amendment does not contemplate a reduction in the representation for acts interfering with exercise of citizenship by individuals and not by states, is a strong one; and the exhibit of relative voting strength in the Southern and Northern Congressional Districts throws considerable light on the elections for Congress in that former section. Upon this question of apportionment we think the great political battle between the parties will be fought in the next Con[illegible]s. It is safe to say that while the principle which has obtained ever since 18[illegible]—that of first determining the number of the House, and regulating the number to the several States in accordance therewith,—will be followed, yet such will be the thorough investigation of the principles of conducting Southern elections, that the moral effect, if no more, will be to make the latter less fraudulent than they now are.

We are of opinion that Congress has no more power under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution to diminish the representation from a state which, as far as its constitutions and laws are concerned, leaves the rights of the citizens unmolested, than it has to annul completely this right. Had Congress this power the exercise of it would be tantamount to a declaration that it could not enforce the rights of a citizen by Federal enactments.

Besides, so far as Southern States are concerned it would be a virtual disfranchishment of the Negro and a decrease of his political power indirectly but through national enactment, whereas, it is now practically temporarily accomplished through local means and local sentiment which it is far easier to revolutionize than that of the Nation. Such a decrease in representation would it is true benefit the republican party, but at the expense of the legal emasculation of the Negro.

Although to-day the Negro does not make himself felt to the extent of his representative power in Congress and the electoral college, his withdrawal is only temporary; the time will come all over the South as in Virginia when the ballot in his hands will count for as much if not more than in the stormy days of reconstruction. This is the logic of events. It may take ten years or it may take a generation. But the steady increase of the Negro in the South, far beyond the average rate of growth of the white population there; his advancement in education; his developement as a producer of such staples as cotton and sugar, tobacco and rice, and his emancipation from many of the habits of slavery will make him more and more a conscious and appreciable factor in the Nation's greatness.

The republican party will gain in the end by continuing to base representation on population, excluding Indians not taxed, and by carrying into effect the laws now on the statute book for the protection of the elective franchise. Should, however these laws prove ineffectual let them be strengthened, but let not a step of departure be taken from the principle that representation should be based on population.

PERSONAL.

UNO, a Lincoln University correspondent writes that the Rev. Kella M. Kemp and wife leave that place on Wednesday for New York, whence they will sail to the Mendi Mission on the west coast of Africa. Mr. Kemp is one of the glorious sons of the Theological "class of '79"

On the evening before parting, the members of the Faculty and the students assembled in the chapel to bid him a formal farewell. The hymn commencing with the stanza "O'er the gloomy fields of darkness" was effectually rendered, and the President, Rev. J. R. Rendall, D. D., offered in his behalf a fervent prayer. Scarcely had silence prevailed when appeared Mr. Wm. H. Goler, representing the Garnett Literary Society of which Mr. Kemp was a dutiful member. The speaker briefly eulogized Mr. Kemp's faithfulness during his membership of the G. L. A., then turning with a few elequent words, presented him in behalf of the association a handsome purse; Mr. Kemp responded in a neat little speech.

Rev. Thaddeus Salters passed his examination for deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Charleston, S. C. He is the first colored man ever admitted to holy orders in that church in South Carolina. He is about thirty years of age, and passed his examination in Hebrew, Greek, Latin., English, and Theology with more than ordinary credit.

One of the most brilliant weddings that has ever occurred in the State of Missouri, took place in St. Louis last week. The gentleman was Mr. Edward Williams, a wealthy young man of Washington, D. C., and the lady, Miss Cummings, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of St. Louis. They received many hundred present.—Ex.

The "Gate City Press" has the following of our former solicitor, Mr. Patterson:

Young Men's Lyceum, is progressing rapidly in numbers, and continues to grow more interesting. Prof. Patterson will spare no pains to make this society a success.

STRANGE TALK FROM A READJUSTET PAPER.

Rather curious data from which to arrive at the value of the property in State. Why not run a parallel between Virginia and the other Southern States, which were crushed and impoverished by the result of the late war, and one half of whose population are idle paupers? There are the great States of the West and Northwest, together with New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, which, so far from being impoverished by the war, were made rich, and yet Virginia, stripped of her property and segregated as to her territory, is contrasted with these.

In some respect the *exodus point* as to a very large proportion of the population of Virginia was reached when the war was over, and if that portion had deserted the state then, her condition would be better than it is now, and her people would not be subjected to the sneers, and made to feel the ungenerous strokes which come so frequently from those who aided in her destruction.

But it was necessary that the "bone of contention" should remain for partisan capital.—*Danville Times.*

The Atlantic Monthly for March has generous instalments of the serial stories by Elizabeth Stewart Phelps and Henry James, Jr., both of which are sure to have wide reading without any special urgency on the part of critics. Perhaps the most noteworthy paper in the number, and one that ought to be read by every American citizen, is the "Story of a Great Monopoly" by H. D. Lloyd, which gives an account of the origin and growth of "The Standard Oil Company," revealing the steps by which, from insignificant beginnings, a power has been grasped which is able to purchase legislatures and courts, and seems almost equal to defying the authority of the government. This is one of the articles that *must* be read. Mr. Grant Allen, who is well known as an English writer on philosophical subjects, contributes an article on the "Genesis of Genius" in reply to the article by Mr. William James on "Great Men, Great Thoughts, and the Environment" which appeared in the Atlantic for October. All who have read Mr. James' article, and the essay in reply to it by Mr. John Fiske in the January Atlantic, should not fail to read Mr. Allen's article. Another paper that will be read with general interest is "The End of the War," by Theodore Bacon. Katharine Carrington furnishes a short story called "The Eleventh Hour." Richard Grant White this time writes "Random Recollections of England," which bring entirely, or nearly, to a close a series of unusually interesting and noteworthy essays upon the English people, the character and customs, which ought to be, and doubtless will be, gathered into a volume. The number contains poems by Dr. Holmes, Rose Terry Cooke, Frances L. Mace, and Maurice Thompson. An article on "New York Theatres" will attract no little attention. Another essay by William M. Rossetti on "The Wives of Poets," reviews of recent books, is diversified "Contributors' Club," an a running classified account of the books of the month, conclude an excellent number of this sterling magazine.

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CHICAGO, Ill. May 5th, 1879.

World's Dispensary Medical Association:

Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer. My trouble first started with ague chills and constipations. This left me in 1878 with a hacking cough and frequent bleedings from the lungs. Since this time I have been continually doctoring, consulting physcians without number. From them I received no benefit or encouragement. The most noted physicians of our city who last visited me expressed their opinions in the brief but hopeless words, "Take good care of yourself the few days you have to live, we cannot help you." I grew steadily worse under their treatment. One day, through reading your Memorandum Book I learned of the Golden Medical Discovery. With but little hope of relief, I purchased a bottle and took it. To my surprise and satisfaction it did me more good than all the drugs I had taken the year around. I am now steadily using it with benefit and recommend it to all to be just what is advertised.

Sincerely yours, James P. Mcgrath.
50 Wight Street.

—Mr. N. V. Bacchus our city solicitor, on and after this date is authorized to attend to collections in South Washington.

G. U. O. of O. F.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "ODD FELLOWS' COLUMN," Peoples' Advocate.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of the order.—Ed.

We will print the name and address of the P. S. of every lodge for one year for one dollar cash to be sent with the order.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. L. Thomas, P. S., No. 106 Short st., Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st, near 4th. Dec-23-1y

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesday D. M. Chambers P S 115 7th s e.

Mount Olive Lodge No 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Malvin P S Lock Box 16, or 1741 11th street n w.

The Odd Fellow Lodges here do not approve to the Relief Bureau attached to the Order, but they prefer something of the kind by the State Grand Lodge. I think that the sister lodges would do well to consider the matter befor adopting it in its present form. Kentucky had only two delegates in the A. M. C.—*Ex.*

It Kentucky had no more it was Kentucky's fault. However, that has nothing to do with the Relief Bureau. It is, as our contemporary says, a matter worth due consideration.

The preliminary organization for the new Lodge of this Order in Sacramento is progressing rapidly. The Association now consists of nearly fifty members, and increases every meeting. They believe by the time their probationary term expires they will have one hundred members. P. N. F. Wm. D. Carmack, of Golden Gate Lodge of San Francisco, attended the meeting last Sunday, and was much pleased with the progress made. This Order is becoming very popular in California, and will soon supersede all others. Frank J. Bowers is President of the preliminary organization. —*Elevator.*

In America, the "Leeds Union" is confined wholly to colored men, and a Lodge was established in 1852. Prior to that period, there was a literary society in New York, called the Philomathean Society, its members consisting of young colored men. The I. O. of O. F.'s, taking advantage of the excitement against Masonry in consequence of the alleged Morgan abduction, had made rapid progress and had become very popular. About 1837 or 1838, some of the members of the Philomathean Society were desirous of becoming Odd Fellows, and made application for membership. Their applications were scornfully rejected. It was then suggested by some of the liberal Odd Fellows that an application be made for a charter to organize a Lodge of colored men. This was accordingly done. but the gentlemen who offered it were threatened with expulsion.

This was about the year 1840. Among the members of our Philomathean Society were several stewards of the European packet ships, Moses Shepherd, Richard Sparks, Peter Ogden and others, who belonged to Victoria Lodge London. After our failure to obtain a charter from the I. O. of O. F's, we requested Mr. Ogden to make application for a charter to organize a Lodge in New York, which was granted, and the Philomathean Lodge, No. 646, G. U. O. O. G. was organized in New York, March 1, 1842. Soon after, three other Lodges were organized in New York—namely. Hamilton, Terry and Hannibal Lodges, were created.—*P. A. Bell in the Elevator.*

Philadelphia.

To the Advocate.

The color line in our public schools is commencing to waver. Three schools have admitted colored children. In the meantime a committee of gentlemen have engaged counsel and notified the Board of Education to show cause why a mandamus should not be granted to compel the manager to admit the child of W. H. Chew in the school of the section from which he had been refused. L.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

LOCAL.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—St. Paul A. M. E. Church a Grand Rally all day; preaching by Rev. M. H. Ross, of John Wesley church, at 7 o'clock p. m. The Sunday School will be addressed by Major Morgan, and others. At half past 7 o'clock preaching by Bishop T. M. D. Ward. J. P. Shreeves, Pastor. All are invited.

—The Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church has been presented with a very beautiful cabinet organ from Boston. It is a Smith Organ with 9 stops.

—Prof. Storum's lecture the other night at Lincoln Mission, was highly appreciated—even the janitor of the building said "I can listen to that man from June to January."

—Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church is prospering under Rev. J. W. Valentine—he is much beloved by his people—He has just purchased an organ with two rows of keys.

—Mrs. Fannie A. Crowner, the sister of Mr. John A. Smith and a member of the 19th St. Baptist Church, died last Saturday night in the forty-fifth year of her age.

The funeral took place from the 19th St. Baptist Church Tuesday. The opening hymn "O for an overcoming faith to cheer my dying hour," was read by the pastor. It was her own selection. The 139th Psalm was read, after which the pastor offered a sympathetic prayer. The choir sang "Go to thy rest in peace." The text was Psalm 139th, 23rd and 24th verses—Search me, O God! and know my heart!"

She had been a member of the church for twenty-eight years. There were many floral offerings.

—Bishop T. M. D. Ward will preach to morrow morning in the lecture room of the Columbia Law Building 5th Street opposite Judiciary Square.

—Preaching at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion church Connecticut avenue between L and M streets, Rev. M. H. Ross pastor: Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m. and 7:40 p. m. evening; subject "Christ stilling the Tempest." Sabbath School at 9 a. m., prayer meeting at 6 p. m. All are invited.

—Grand Concert and Tableau at Asbury Mission on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, which promises to be the best entertainment had at this enterprising little church for years. Admission only 15 cents, and children half price.

—The Valentine Party given by the Ladies Industrial Club Monday night at Bethel Hall was not as well attended as it should be. Mr. G. B. Anderson having sold 69 tickets, a greater number than any other, was presented the set of China ware.

Concert at 19th Street Baptist.

It is reported that the first Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert of the reorganized choir of the 19th St. Baptist church held there Wednesday night was a success. Those especially spoken favorably of are Miss F. L. Gibbs, W. T. Benjamin, J. D. Butler and Spencer Green. The solos Six feet of earth, Infelice and Grand Mother's Chair—the Duett A B C, by Miss Randolph and Mr. Foskey the the Quartette by Miss F. and M. Gibbs and Messrs Carrington and Butler were said to be the gems of the evening.

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Washington Cadets.

Never before has Bethel Hall, presented a grander spectacle within its inclosure than was presented on the evening of the 15th inst. The occasion was the presentation of the colors to the Washington Cadets. by the ladies of the Shiloh Baptist Sabbath School. According to announcement the doors were open at 7 o'clock, and as early as the hall was lighted the immense throng rushed in to secure seats. The Hall was densely crowded one hour before the companies arrived. It was a matter of much regret that the Hall was not more spacious so as to accommodate the immense throng. At 9.20 o'clock the soldiers arrived; at the right of the Battalion marched the soldierly young men—the Washing Cadets, at the left the visiting company, the Capital City Guards, both of these companies displayed great military discipline at the command "Right forward two right. The gallant young men were thrown into position "right front into line" facing the stage. When all was quiet Mr. Payne Supt of Shiloh Baptist Sunday School accompanied *Miss* Susie Brown on the stage, when she in a clear and distinct voice presented the colors in a neat speech,

The speech of *Miss* Susie Brown was unavoidably crowded out as was also *Mr. Matthew's*. The entertainment was a success.

BETHEL CHURCH CONCERT.

Before eight o'clock Thursday night this very popular church was crowded with an audience of beautiful ladies and handsome gentlemen. At a quarter before nine o'clock the concert began with a full chorus of old (?) folks, singing "Roll Jordan." The quartette, "Steal Away" was well sung, but would have been better rendered by a full chorus. The solo by Madam Tilghman, "I cannot sing the old song," was a veritable fact. "Trust her not," duette by Messrs. Layton and Amos was well sung and really amusing, their outlandish habiliments and grotesque actions keeping the audience in a continual roar of laughter. A good looking lady sat in the rear of the church with a good looking baby which suddenly became dissatisfied with the performance and began to wail in the upper register, when some one behind cried, "put him out!" As if in mortal fear of being "put out," the little darling ceased firing. Mr. Amos sang the "Vagabond," and his shattered garments were those of a veritable "vag," such as Mr. Amos has often "trotted in" before Judge Snell. "My good Lord has been here," by the full chorus of oddly dressed singers was splendid. "Hope beyond," by Miss Jurix and Mr. Layton was well appreciated. "Past 12 o'clock," by Miss Mattie Bowen and Messrs. Layton and Amos was truly amusing. It seemed that Mr. Amos had called at the residence of Miss Bowen, and, as usual with young people, they found it hard to part. However, Mr. Layton, the *paterfamilias*, eventually persuaded the young man to depart by frequently coming into the room, turning up the gas, singing in a heavy bass voice that it was past 12 o'clock, and ferociously brandishing a heavy club near the cranium of the now thoroughly frightened young man.

After the concert, the vast audience went over to the Hall, and there enjoyed themselves until half past twelve.

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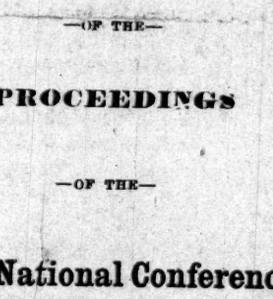

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